The Daily Crescent

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The Daily Crescent

Of the Cr[illegible]

Published every Day, Sundays excepted,
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Office.....No. 69 St. Charles street.

The Pampero.—The [illegible] nah (Ga.) Republican [illegible] this case, now lying out at St. [illegible] Florida.

The trial of [illegible] of the Pampero, for [illegible] violation of the [illegible] commenced on the [illegible] organized. The [illegible] on Friday, the [illegible] King, a native of [illegible] to the [illegible] on the Pampero, [illegible] Cuba; but [illegible] thereby disabled, [illegible] the Pampero to [illegible] King lay some [illegible] arrived in a very [illegible] wants were supplied by the [illegible] Jacksonville. The [illegible] very full, and it is [illegible] the whole of [illegible]

To-day, Oct. 8, [illegible] was called. [illegible] from [illegible] quent [illegible] gion, is fell [illegible] Cape, [illegible] latter part of [illegible] brief, but to the [illegible] over to Monday [illegible] It is understood that the [illegible] until [illegible] Mr. Sigur to the [illegible] and there is no [illegible] though the fact [illegible] matter from the [illegible] in the [illegible] tionable, that [illegible] this district's good [illegible] to the property of [illegible] that a decision against him will [illegible] him, while others have [illegible] a share of the Cuba [illegible] any other consideration, [illegible] public interest in his behalf.

Mr. R. R. Pearson, of this place, and McGregor Mettham, Esq., are the retained counsels for Mr. Sigur; G. M. Call, Esq., District Attorney, for the United States.

Some fifteen witnesses are in attendance—citizens of Jacksonville, persons attached to the Cuba expedition, and others. A commission has been forwarded to New York to take the deposition of Lieut. Van Vechten, although the testimony of King renders it almost superfluous.

Mutiny on a New York Vessel.—Advices received at Pernambuco, August 30, state, that the schooner Flirt, of New York, was at Macao, in trouble. It appears the crew had mutinied, and the captain claimed the protection of the English Consul; but letters received from the American Consul say that the authorities of Macao had broken off the hatches, and the cargo, which consisted of ice, had melted away. The captain of the Flirt was expected shortly at Pernambuco, when full particulars of the affair would be published.

Death of Henry Sleehr.—This remarkable man (says the Augusta Sentinel) expired on the 15th of October, at his residence in Hamburg, after a protracted illness. A German by birth, he emigrated to this country at an early age, and located in this city as a mechanic or operative laborer, where, by his enterprise and industry, he amassed a fortune, which in the vicissitudes of 1819 or '25 he lost, since which he has struggled on, with an indomitable perseverance, that death alone could conquer, against the ills of adversity. Peace to his remains.

Dr. J. H. Davis, of Pine Plains, N. Y., died recently from the effects of a small wound inflicted while performing a post mortem examination some two or three years since. After suffering about a year with a severe pain in the hand which received a cut, to all appearance the disease left it, and he appeared in usual health until about six weeks before his decease, when the pain reappeared and spread through the whole system, causing great suffering, which was unmanageable till relieved by death.

Theological Education in England.—It is a remarkable fact, that the English Church, with all her fancied endowments for university education, has no provision for the theological and professional training of her ministry. She has an army of 15,000 priests, to which millions of people look for instruction. These are many of them trained in matters of secular education. But if any of them have a theological furnishing, they have got it otherwhere than in any theological institutions of the church.

The Late Terrible Gale.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, from Halifax, gives additional particulars of the terrible storm on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The latest accounts from the scene of the late storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence [illegible] one hundred dead bodies have [illegible] ashore. Of the fishing vessels out, about 400 will have succeeded in reaching harbors. The schr. Florence, of Gloucester, the schr. Ocean, of Hingham, the schr. Lake, of Cohasset, and the schr. Branch, of Newburyport, have arrived at Halifax since the gale, and give a dismal account of the storm, which they say was never before equalled. Several vessels are ashore, with their crews saved. The Golden Gate, of Kennebunk; Fortune, of Newburyport; and the Friends, of Cape Elizabeth, are safe, and their crews lost. An American vessel, name unknown, grounded on the coast of Cohasset, and went to pieces—all the crew lost. Sixty barrels of flour from on board of her floated ashore. Two vessels sunk near Scituate, and all were lost. Five of the crew of the Harriet, of Cohasset, were saved, and six lost. Subsequent to her loss she had picked five naked persons off the sides of the Franklin Dexter, of Dennis.

Further particulars have been received from Mr. Norton, U. S. Consul, dated at Pictou, N. S., Oct. 10. The names of a few of the vessels ashore, the crews of which were saved, are given. The Hannah Caldwell, of Hancock, with a cargo of [illegible]. The Lyon, of Cohasset, was lost, with [illegible] men, and six hands. The Fortune, of Newburyport, and the Mary Mariner, of Gloucester, lost all hands. The Founding of Hancock, lost six hands. The Flirt, of Gloucester, lost fourteen, and the Telegraph, of Boston, eighteen. It is impossible to tell the loss of life and the number of vessels wrecked. There are a hundred and fifty vessels ashore on the Island.

About one hundred and fifty vessels from Gloucester, and probably twice that number from other towns in Massachusetts, are lost. The opportunity attending this calamity causes intense anxiety in thousands of families.

Howe's Cave.—Few of our readers, we fancy, are aware that, within twenty miles of Albany, there is a vast cave, far exceeding in its extent and novelty, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which has been explored over eleven miles; is traversed by a small river from one end to the other; which contains a deep lake, nearly a mile square, and an amphitheatre of equal dimensions, over which hangs a dome, the height of which has never yet been calculated, but which rockets of the largest size have entirely failed to make visible or to reach. A company of English gentlemen recently entered it some six miles, but were prevented by the height of the water, from going further.

We have ourselves seen an intelligent gentleman of this city, whom we know personally, and who has visited the cave himself. He confirms the report made by these English gentlemen, and states that nothing can be more startling and impressive than the revelations which were made to him during his excursion. He has seen the great cave of Kentucky, which he thinks possesses a far inferior interest in every point of view. [N. Y. Eve. Post.

The Reach of Ambition.—It is affirmed that Napoleon, during the eleven years of his reign, sacrificed to his ambition 5,400,000 men, which surpasses the number which the civil wars carried off during three centuries—comprising the reigns of John, Charles V, Charles VI, Henry II, Francis II, Charles IX, Henry III, and Henry IV. In the last year of his reign, Napoleon failed, indebted of the National Guard, 1,200,000, which [illegible] more than 100,000 men per month.

Latest from Chihuahua.

The steamship Star of the West, Captain [illegible], arrived yesterday evening, 79 hours from Brazos St. Jago, having left on the 17th. She arrived off Brazos Bar on Monday, the 13th, but, in consequence of heavy winds from the north and south, she was unable to cross the bar until Wednesday evening.

She reports leaving the schooners Cora and J. L. Sessnion in port, the former to sail on the 17th inst. The schooner Major Barbour and brig Brownsville were on the outside of the bar, waiting for the tide. She brings $12,231 in specie, consigned as follows: Phelps & Wormser, $5,600; Gildemeister & Co., $3,731; Olivier & Vice, $1,500; J. Avet, $1,000, and $500 to Harris & Morgan.

The Fanny brings intelligence that Col. Carvajal, at the head of eleven hundred troops, was within ten miles of Matamoras, intending to attack that city on the night of the 12th inst., or early next morning.

Among those who had joined were 400 Texans; Captain Ford, with his company of rangers, who had lately been discharged from the United States service, had connected himself with Carvajal's command, Captain Ford receiving a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission.

A small number of the United States troops, stationed at Fort Ringgold, had deserted and joined the revolution party. The citizens of Brownsville entertained great confidence in the final success of Col. Carvajal and his men.

The Rio Bravo of the 15th says:

Gen. Canales has written a note to Gen. Avalos, enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the Legislature of Tamaulipas, and after informing him that the Legislature "has authorized extraordinarily the Government" to provide itself "with resources at whatever cost, to maintain the Mexican territory in order," says, in conclusion, "and as soon as I can provide myself with the means, I will put myself on the march for that city, making as many forced marches as may be possible." Dated 15 o'clock at night, September 30, 1851.

It also adds:

Gen. Canales was still at Victoria at the latest dates, waiting for funds to begin his "forced marches" to this frontier. We suspect he will have a good time of it before he gets these same funds.

The same paper, speaking of the wrong and grievances that has caused the rebellion among the people of Northern Mexico, says:

The evils they endure, under the name of Republican Liberty, are beyond the power of language to portray. Secondrel tyranny, civil treachery and robbery, and military plunder and insult, are the mildest forms of the oppression they bear. One half of the people are slaves, in fact; the other half are virtually slaves, for they are subject at any moment to be trampled on, cast into prison, dragged to distant places, to undergo mock trials in secret. The laws are swords against the people—public threats against the government. They are unavailed, despised, laughed at, or executed by the officers just as may suit their interests or caprice.

Gen. Avalos had issued his proclamation to the people, and to the soldiers under his command, in which he uniformly strives to arouse their fears and enlist their national vanity and pride against the movement headed by Carvajal.

The Cuban Prisoners.—We copy the following from the Columbia South Carolinian. It contains some statements we do not remember to have seen published before:

Mr. Larkin, of Louisiana, has returned from Cuba, where he went for the purpose of seeing some of the prisoners of the expedition of General Lopez. He succeeded in his object, having obtained the permit of the Captain General, in aid the Punta. Mr. Larkin reports that the prisoners were in good spirits, and nearly all of them united in desiring him to state that the statement of Captain Pinto, of the Albany, which has been published in the United States, that they desired to cheer when informed of the execution of Lopez, was not true; that such feelings might have been indicated by a very few of the prisoners, but that the great majority regarded Lopez with far different feelings, as a gallant and honest patriot. Mr. Larkin was requested, as a favor to the prisoners, to give the most public contradiction to this statement, which was very subject and injurious to them. Mr. Larkin gives many other points of interest to him by the prisoners, some of which involve very serious imputations on parties who were released by the Captain General, and who have, since their return to the United States, published calumnious statements against their confederates in the expedition.

New York Gallery of the Fine Arts.—The annual exhibition of the paintings and statuary belonging to this institution is now open to members and the public. In addition to the various eminent artists whose works have heretofore made up the Gallery's collection, the catalogue of this year embraces the names of Rosbora, Leutze, Rossiter, Hicks, Woodville, and Gignoux. Add to these the following names, and it forms a list of which the Gallery may well be proud: Cole, Trumbull, Cleveneger, Mackrel, Ritchie, Mount, Brown, Durand, Edmonds, Doughty, Ingham, Van Beyck, Flagg, and others.

One work only by each of these artists in a collection would present rare attractions for all lovers of the fine arts, but when it is considered that several of the best of Cole are there, and two of Mount's finest pictures, the statue of Rush by Brown, Leutze's picture of the Knight of Snye, etc., the intrinsic excellence of the exhibition, particularly as a school of American art, is unsurpassed by any in the country.

Serious Riot.—A serious conflict between some police officers and several desperate characters, occurred at Portland, Me., on Wednesday, the 8th inst. In the affray, officer Houston was stabbed in the region of the heart, and officer Knight was also severely wounded. Lord J. Mathews, one of the [illegible] rioters, was arrested.

The Wizard and Queen Victoria.

The following anecdote of Professor Robinson, the Prince Wizard, who is now performing in New York, will prove amusing, particularly as it is not more than the truth. Some years ago, Professor Robinson was called upon to exhibit before King William the Fourth (who was an object in the company) to visit the Queen, at the request of the King, who was very interesting, owing to several circumstances. In the course of the Professor's exhibition, which was one of the most difficult performances ever seen, he was requested, with a glass of water, to turn the water into a red-hot crucible.

The present Majesty, Queen Victoria, happened to be at the Palace, and when the entertainment was over, came over to sit by the fire-place, where the crucible was. The Professor, expecting such a command, had provided a crucible, and made it red-hot on the drawing-room fire. He then took a bottle of water, which was tested and sealed up by the Prince, and was returned. By a short time by the Duke of Devonshire, who had been acquainted by the wonders already worked by the Professor. The Wizard, purposing to conclude his exhibition with this experiment, took the Duchess's ink-stained handkerchief, and to the great astonishment and alarm of all present, threw it into the glaring crucible, and it, of course, was immediately consumed.

Mr. A. then took the bottle of water from His Grace, and, breaking off the neck, poured the water into the red-hot vessel, and immediately threw upon the surface from the vessel a large piece of ice, which was surrounded by the oil, and to the great astonishment of the Queen, the Duchess, and every one, there was the Queen's royal handkerchief in the middle of the piece of ice. The ice was broken, the contents taken out and restored without a stain to the stained Duchess.

The Wizard's fame spread rapidly, and his houses were filled to overflowing for several months in London. He, being engaged, had to leave for the continent, where great triumphs awaited him; for in St. Petersburg he was in equal favor, and was introduced at court to the Emperor, which was of great service to him; and he lost nothing by the curious Duchess, who curiously to know how the Professor extracted the stains and restored her handkerchief in such a singular place and manner, had to a lively and even friendly correspondence. He was introduced into her Grace's family, where the Wizard always finds a welcome and a home.

Message of the Governor of Vermont.—A telegraphic dispatch from Montpelier, Vt., of the 18th inst., gives the following summary of the message of the Governor of Vermont:

Gov. Williams transmitted his annual message to the Legislature yesterday. He makes appropriate allusions to the various matters of local interest, and trusts the Legislature will bear in mind that they are responsible to a higher law and higher power than the people—that the oath of office they have taken is a mockery. He regrets that conscience is scouted in these latter days, but does not believe that the people of Vermont entertain a notion that they are absolved from obedience to a law which don't happen to suit their views. The law must be enforced—it should be remembered that laws themselves are subject to public opinion and the provisions of the Constitution, and therefore may be changed or annulled. It is the province of the Judiciary to determine all Constitutional questions.

The Governor thinks it not best to boast too much of our attachment to the Union, lest over much zeal might give ground for suspicion. He states that Vermont solicited admission into the Union, and fully adopted the Constitution. She has never asked important amendments, and never been found with others in arm leading to the violation of the same. He hopes that the cry of danger to the Union, like the cry of danger to the Church in England, is not to be made a pretext for arbitrary measures or degrading submission.

The Governor declares in favor of a protective tariff, but that if disappointed, Vermont will undoubtedly seek redress in the Union, and not out. He rebukes other States for meddling with the legislation of Vermont, and reminds them that the time to complain is when their rights are violated.

The Governor discusses the fugitive slave act of Congress and the habeas corpus act of Vermont, at considerable length. He denies the constitutionality of the former, but has no doubt of the constitutionality of the latter, but is content to leave both to the appropriate judicial tribunals established by the Constitution.

The Governor, in conclusion, commends the President for executing the laws, and thinks the differences of opinion upon delicate constitutional questions no ground for withdrawal of confidence from public men. He says, emphatically, the laws of the land must be enforced.

Naval.—The U. S. frigate Savannah has arrived at Norfolk, in 63 days from Valparaiso.

The U. S. ships Germantown, Capt. Knight, and John Adams, Commander Barron, were at Cape Palmas on the 19th July.

The U. S. frigate Constitution has been taken out of the Dry Dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the frigate Macedonia taken in. She is to be raised into a corvette of two decks, to carry twenty eight-four pounders on her main deck.

The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto will shortly leave New York for the Mediterranean, to succeed the Mississippi.

Ploughshares.—Better than bank or railroad shares—the deeper they go down, the more they bring up.

American Produce in England.—There is a [illegible] lot of beef brought in a private [illegible] by the Asia. The British Government have agreed to accept a portion of the contract for provisions for the navy in American produce; and Allen and Anderson, of London, are allowed to include in their quota 2000 barrels of American beef.

The Eutaw (Ala.) Whig thus humorously [illegible] of the sentiment of the present canvass in Mississippi:

"In order to be well prepared to canvass the State of Mississippi with a view to a public office, the following directions should be strictly observed. Practice with a revolver until practice makes perfect; procure a bowie—weight five pounds; procure three shotgun sack containing eight pecks; get a Quitman, the back numbers of the Southern Quotum—if deposited in Force it, get the Southern Courier and American Independent; then make your will, and go it blind."

A Venerable Stove.—Messrs. Miller & Van De Bogart, stove dealers in State street, have in their possession a large new-shaped coal stove, which was imported from Holland by the father of the Messrs. Gerdes, in the year 1765. It shows many signs of old age, notwithstanding the many changes it has passed through. Its weight is perhaps eight hundred pounds, and its arrangements as a coal stove are perhaps not inferior to those now in vogue, always excepting Dr. Nop's and Stanley's. Apart from present appearances it will last until the coal bed in Wolf's Hollow is fairly opened. [Albany paper.

[illegible] (N. Y.) Cabinet.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Byron, the celebrated [illegible] has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures, [illegible] Lower Salem Cayuga Town, Thos. Hunnington, [illegible] was confined on the 3rd March, after being confined on his bed for many months. The cure appeared perfectly [illegible] We also saw, on the same day, a man who had been cured of a severe tumor by Dr. Byron. [Salem Lafayette Democrat.

Hamilton, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. [illegible]

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

The Subscriber has purchased the Stock of Dr. [illegible] opposite the site of the 6TH CHARLES HOTEL. This is the largest collection of rare and valuable Second-hand Books in the city.

As it is the wish of the Subscriber to dispose of the Books, and devote his attention exclusively to dealing in Window, Sheeting, etc., he offers them on the lowest prices for cash. Among the rare and valuable [illegible] Theology, Law, Medicine, Novels, Belles Lettres, Poetry and Science.

The latest Novels and Publications always on hand.

JOSEPH RAPAIL, No. 87 St. Charles street.

STRAW AND SILK GOODS,
46 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his city and country customers, that he has just received a large and well assorted stock of STRAW AND SILK GOODS, which he offers at very low prices for cash or approved city paper.

[illegible] ISAAC HAWIN, 46 Canal st., [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.—My old customers and friends in general are hereby respectfully informed that I have just received a very extensive and well selected stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, to which I solicit the attention of purchasers, being prepared to sell on as low terms as any house in the city. I have also received a splendid assortment of TAPESTRY INGRAIN CARPETS, to which I invite buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. In retaining my stock I have only another addition to

Morning Goods,

such as Bombazines, Alpacas, Merinos, Cashmere Cords, etc., and would request the public in general to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

[illegible] W. W. THOMPSON, 6 Carondelet st.

NEW GOODS.—P. W. WOODLIEF, No. 42 Chartres street, has just received and opened, with his fall stock, Dollars and Quarter City, and by the [illegible] FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, [illegible] which he now offers WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, to his customers and the trade, on very reduced terms. The stock consists in part of the following:

Super French Anglaise Silks;	Rich plaid Lace Silks;
Colored Alpacas Silks;	English, French and American Ginghams;
Fine rich plaid French de Soie;	A complete assortment of Bed Ticks, German and French;
Rich Brocade Poplins;	Bed Ticks, Linen and cot'n;
Tamisine Poplins;	Cloves and Mitts;
Plaid Poplins;	Linen Cambrics;
Rich black Poplins, and Silks;	Linen Table Linen and Napkins, new and elegant;
Black Gros de Tours;	4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 German Linen;
Rich black silk colored do.;	Linen Sheetings;
Jet silk [illegible];	LACE GOODS.
Mourning Poplins, of every variety;	A full and complete assortment of Lace and Embroidery;
A few pieces rich black Poplins;	Lace and Embroidery Collars;
Rich black and cot'n plaids;	Lace and Embroidery Sets;
Rich figured Canton Crapes;	Lace and Embroidery Bands;
A few pieces rich black Canton Crapes;	Lace and Embroidery Flouncings;
Crape shawls, some extra sizes;	Lace and Embroidery Dress Patterns;
Bombazines and heavy twill Silk Sleeves;	Lace and Embroidery Handkerchiefs, very superior.

P. W. W. would respectfully call the attention of dealers to the above, as they will find it to their interest to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—From the Bridgewater Times, New Jersey.—The PAINT is constantly growing into favor. You find it in every town and county, from a [illegible] plantation down to a small parlor or bedroom door, and not either [illegible] or [illegible] in a few weeks it becomes a perfect [illegible]

FOR PLANTATION USE

It stands in the highest [illegible] as a substitute for the [illegible] of Linseed Oil, which is so [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and